

dead cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) trees which had been killed by the encroaching sand dunes, at Cape Henry, Virginia. Trees up to two feet in diameter had been infested. The larvae make irregular galleries between the bark and the sapwood, excavating part of each as they travel. These mines are often two feet in length and are tightly packed with granular frass. When the larva is mature it enters the sapwood and prepares a pupal cell. The upper end of the cell leads to the bark and is tightly packed with granular frass. The adult in emerging has merely to clear away the frass and gnaw a hole through the thin bark. Pupal cells were found on September 27th.

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### **A New Species of *Holcocera* Predaceous on Mealybugs. (*Micro-lepidoptera*).**

By ANNETTE E. BRAUN, Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### ***Holcocera phenacocci* n. sp.**

Labial palpi gray, tip of second segment white, third segment a little over half the length of the second; basal segment of antenna rather slender, pecten grayish white. Head and thorax gray. Scales of the fore wings whitish, minutely blackish-tipped, so that the general color effect is gray; amongst these minutely tipped scales are scattered deeply black-tipped scales; the latter become more numerous toward the apex and form a rather clearly defined black line around the extreme tip of the wing; all other marks obsolete. Cilia pale gray, marked with paler whitish lines around the apex. Hind wings paler than the fore wings, cilia whitish, with a faintly fulvous tinge. Legs gray, tarsal segments white-tipped. Expanse: 11 mm.

*Type* (♀), Avalon, Catalina Island, California, August, 1926, received from Prof. T. D. A. Cockerell, who writes that on opening a box containing specimens of the mealybug, *Phenacoccus colemani* Ehrhorn, the moth flew out. It may reasonably be inferred that the larva is predaceous on the *Phenacoccus*.

A male in the writer's collection from Alameda County, California, rather doubtfully associated with this species, has the basal segment of the antenna excised, and the upper of the pair of spots usually present at the end of the cell in this genus, distinct.